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supplementary chapter of the greatest value is added on the study of prostitutes committed from New York City to the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills by Miss Katherine B. Davis, then Superintendent of the reformatory, now commissioner of corrections in New York City. Altogether, the volume forms one of the most valuable studies of this disagreeable but intensely important subject produced in this country. It would be easy to bring certain criticisms to bear. It is obviously impossible for any one investigator to cover the entire field. Mr. Kneeland was therefore obliged to depend upon the reports of many subordinates, some of whom might easily have exaggerated unconsciously the things they saw. This would be particularly true with reference to the conditions existing in the large department stores. As a matter of fact, certain of these stores have rather successfully challenged some of the statements made. Such weaknesses, however, are probably of minor importance, and the information may be accepted as generally reliable.

The second volume by Dr. Flexner furnishes a complete study of European policies and results. Dr. Flexner spent about a year in Europe, another year in working up his material. He traveled from London to Budapest, and was given opportunities to see the details of governmental agencies. He found that everywhere there was admitted failure to secure the hygienic results that had been anticipated by the physical examination of prostitutes. Moreover, in most places he found the laboratory facilities antiquated, and sometimes so meagre that the examination was little more than a farce. He saw that the time given to each patient was too brief to give definite results. Moreover, in contrasting a city like London which does not believe in the continental method they found the situation quite as good and in some results better. Segregation he considers a failure. He found everywhere indications of a progressive policy looking toward the elevation of moral standards and toward the suppression rather than the regulation of prostitution. This material is presented in agreeable and convincing fashion. One is impressed by the size of the problem and the terrific misery it produces. By way of criticism, I might add that one gets the notion that Dr. Flexner had his mind made up in advance as to the things he would find. The tabular arrangement of the book is open to the objection that the material with reference to any one city is scattered throughout the various chapters.

There is today so much sentimental discussion of the evils of sexual immorality that it is very encouraging to find a bureau which is seeking to put forth plain, unvarnished facts and allow them to speak for themselves. The two volumes here considered form a very important contribution to the literature on the subject.

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LAIDLER, HARRY W. *Boycotts and the Labor Struggle*. Pp. 488. Price, \$2.00. New York: John Lane Company, 1914.

In view of the fact that bills are at present before Congress expressly exempting labor bodies from the operation of anti-trust laws and placing

restrictions on the issuance of injunctions by the federal courts, this volume on boycotts is especially timely. Nothing is left to be desired in this clear, scholarly and unbiased study. Although mention is made of the practice in other countries, it is essentially a study of the boycott as utilized by labor in the United States. The first part of the book, dealing with the economic side, discusses the early boycotts and the railway cases, with special emphasis on the Pullman strike. It analyzes in detail the Bucks Stove and Range boycott and that in the Danbury Hatters' case.

The legal aspects are considered in the second part: laws and decisions are carefully summarized. The questions of malice, of the law of combination, of illegal means and of illegal ends are considered. The lack of uniformity is noted as well as the growing emphasis on the discussion of the particulars in the individual case. The boycott is but seldom a thing by itself, but is considered in relation to the end sought and the means by which it is sought.

In view of the unfairness of manufacturers and the increasing hostility between the opponents in the labor struggle, the author feels that the time has come when we must recognize this method in the industrial struggle. The fear that greater danger to the community will come if we continue to frown on the boycott, is another reason for the legalization of this method. Of the peaceful methods utilized by labor to accomplish the reasonable ends of raising the standards of wages and of working conditions, the boycott alone is illegal.

The material has been thoroughly covered. The bibliography is suggestive and the list of cases invaluable. The appendix summarizes and digests the important decisions in various jurisdictions. The introduction by Professor Seager is particularly illuminating and suggestive.

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LLOYD, G. I. H. *The Cutlery Trades: An Historical Essay in the Economics of Small-Scale Production.* Pp. xvi, 493. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Mr. Lloyd's purpose in writing this book was to trace the course of industrial evolution from handicraft to machine industry as exemplified by the cutlery trades of England, since they furnish an excellent example of the continued survival of the characteristic features of the domestic system. He points out the fact that the great alteration in industrial form which we call the industrial revolution must be considered a product of the nineteenth century and not of the eighteenth as is generally stated. It was only in the manufacture of cotton that the change took place so early, and so completely. All other industries have lagged behind, some retaining the chief features of the domestic system even down to the present day. Among these last, the English cutlery group should be ranked. Therefore the book traces the minute history of the cutlery trades. Especial attention is given to the efforts at concentrating the work, and the attempts at combination on the part both of the employees and the employers.